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Whitehall, July 16.

THEIR Excellencies the Lords Juſtices have been pleaſed to order a Form of Prayer to be uſed on Sunday the 17th Inſtant, next after the General Thankſgiving, in all Churches and Chapels within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and elſewhere within the Bills of Mortality, for returning Thanks to Almighty God for the late glorious Victory obtained by his Majeſty at Dettingen, and for imploring the Divine Bleſſing for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and upon the future Progreſs of his Arms.

Whitehall, July 16.

Since the Accounts before publiſhed of the Victory obtained by his Majeſty at Dettingen, the following Particulars relating to that Action have been received.

THE King having received certain Advice that the Marſhal de Noailles intended to prevent our Junction with the Body of Lunebourg and Heſſian Troops, commanded by Prince George of Heſſe, ſent Orders to the ſaid Prince to halt at Hanau, and determined to join him with the whole Army. Accordingly on Wedneſday the 26th, upon ſeveral Motions which the French Army made to their Left, Orders were given for the Army to ſtrike the Tents at beating of the Tatoe, to remain under Arms till Break of Day, and then to march from the Right in two Columns, the Troops in this March taking the Places aſſigned them in the Line of Battle. But as his Majeſty was perſuaded, that if the Enemy attempted any Thing, it would be on our Rear-Guard, he ordered the three Battallions of Engliſh Guards, and the Four of Lunebourg, that cover'd the Quarters, as alſo all the Hanover Cavalry, with ſome Artillery, to bring up the Rear; and his Majeſty choſe to be there in Perſon, as the Place of Action.

We began to march at Break of Day, the Britiſh Cavalry in the Front, followed by the Auſtrian; then the Britiſh Foot followed alſo by the Auſtrian. As ſoon as the French ſaw us in Motion, they alſo began to march with great Haſte towards our Right, and ſeveral of us that went down to the River Side, reviewed their Troops as they paſſed, and many of their Officers converſed with ours. The French left their Camp ſtanding, which perſuaded us, that Marſhal de Noailles was to have executed his Scheme that very Morning.

His Majeſty had certain Advice, the Day before, of their making two Bridges upon the Mayn, a little below Selingenſtadt, and Colonel Montagu and Colonel Gee who relieved him at Dettingen, had both ſent Word, that many of their Squadrons had been ſeen on this Side of the Mayn; ſo that we were under ſome Apprehenſion of their intending to cut off our Communication with Hanau. We remained in the Poſition we were in, after the Troops taking their Poſts, halting upon the long March, and expecting the King's Orders, till Eight of the Clock, the Front of our Horſe not more advanced than between Klein Oſtein and Dettingen. About this Time, a Battery of Cannon, which the French had placed at a little Chapel on the Right of Hoechſtat, began to play upon the Hanover Cavalry, and was ſoon anſwered by the Britiſh Artillery left in the Rear, which was well ſerved, and did great Execution. This they meant to draw our Attention to that Side.

Whilſt this was paſſing in the Rear, we began to perceive a Line of the Enemy's Foot, and then a Second extending between the Villages of Dettingen and Welſheim towards the Mountain, and two Columns of Horſe marching the ſame Way; ſo that our Front, upon the Halt, being to the River, the Enemy's Army, at leſs than a Mile's Diſtance, was upon our Right Flank. The Danger was viſible and preſſing, and his Majeſty, arriving that Inſtant, ordered the Generals of the Day to make our Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending the Right towards the Mountain, and the Left to the River, and the two Lines of Horſe were immediately formed: His Majeſty ordered the Foot that was coming up to the Right, into the Wood, and ſome Battalions poſted to cover that Flank; and as faſt as they arrived, placed the Infantry, Britiſh and Auſtrian, as alſo four Battalions of Hanoverians, who all marched through the Intervals of the Horſe from the Mountain to the Mayn in two Lines, which were ſupported by the Cavalry of the Right Wing, alſo in two Lines. In making this Diſpoſition, which was a very fine one, and which, by Reaſon of the ſlow Motions of the Foot, took up a good deal of Time, the Earl of Stair, the Duke d'Aremberg, and the Marſhal Neipperg, aſſiſted with great Capacity and Activity.

The French had paſſed over a great Body of Troops during the Night: Their Horſe, the Houſhold at the Head, paſſed at Fords, or ſwam over: The Foot, which we ſaw marching without Baggage along the River, paſſed over the Bridges, and nothing could be better laid than this Plan of Marſhal Noailles's, if he had left the Moraſs that he paſſed in order to attack us, in his Front; for then the Village of Dettingen and the Mayn ſecured his Right, the Moraſs his Front, and the Mountains his Left; but probably his Perſuaſion of our Surprize, and that the King could not in ſo little a Time make a

Diſpoſition

Diſpoſition to oppoſe him, made him come into Ground, where he was acceſſible by all his Front.

During the whole Diſpoſition, which laſted from Eight to Twelve, the French Batteries, poſted on the riſing Grounds on the other Side of the Mayn, did us a great deal of Harm, flanking us from Leſt to Right within 200 Paces.

About Twelve, every Thing being ready, and the French advancing, his Majeſty ordered us to march to meet them: Lieutenant Generals Clayton and Sommerfeldt, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, as Major General, were at the Head of the Firſt Line of Foot: The Earl of Dunmore Lieutenant General, and the Earl of Rothes Major General, at the Head of the Second. General Honeywood, Lieutenant Generals Campbell, Ligonier, and Baron de Courriere, and Lord Albemarle as Major General, were at the Head of the Firſt Line of Horſe: Lieutenant Generals Cope and Hawley at the Head of the Second. Our Lines halted half Way to the Enemy to give the Soldiers Time to breathe; and having given a general Shout or Huzza, marched on to the Enemy with great Alacrity. A large Squadron of Horſe, that happened to be at the Head of the French Line of Foot, upon the Leſt of their Center, having kept that Poſt whilſt we were advancing, provoked Part of our Front Line to fire upon them: This occaſioned all the Line to fire too ſoon: However, this had no ill Conſequence, they loaded again in an Inſtant, and advanced to the Enemy, who was alſo moving towards us; the Fire in a Moment was general upon all the Front, our Line ſtill advancing and gaining Ground.

Lieutenant General Clayton ſent to deſire ſome Squadrons near the River, where he apprehended the Enemy might flank him: The Lieutenant General of the Day ſent Brigadier Bland's Dragoons, who in that Poſt ſuffered extremely. The Fire from all the Batteries of the Enemy, and particularly from thoſe in our Flanks, was prodigious, and our Artillery anſwered very briskly, though much inferiour in Quality and Numbers.

About this Time the Black Muſqueteers detached themſelves from their Line, paſſed between the two Fires of the Foot, and came full Gallop to attack the Firſt Squadron on our Right. They were received, as ſuch a raſh Action deſerved, were all cut to Pieces, and their Standard taken.

In the mean Time the Britiſh and Auſtrian Cavalry, paſſing through the Intervals of the Foot, went and attacked the Houſhold Troops of France; they found them interlined with Foot, and many of our Regiments were repulſed. However, they ſoon rallied and returned to the Charge, our Lines of Foot ſtill advancing; and a Brigade or Detachment of Grenadiers poſted in their Front, behind a Curtain, oppoſite to our Right Wing of Horſe, having given Way, all their Front began to do the ſame, till they put the Moraſs before them, and Dettingen ſtill upon their Right, and then their whole Army retired, with great Precipitation, towards the Wood and Village of Welſheim.

Lord Stair ordered the Lieutenant Generals Campbell and Ligonier to paſs the Moraſs, as well as they could, and march with the Horſe ſtraight to Dettingen; which having done, and ſent to reconnoitre the Village, they found it abandoned; then they marched to Welſheim, where ſome Squadrons ſtill appeared on the Skirts of the Wood, who, at their Approach, flung themſelves into the Woods, and behind the Village; which, though barricaded all round, and Loop Holes made through all the Walls and Tops of Houſes, we found likewiſe abandoned.

Lord Stair not thinking it prudent to venture the Horſe into the Wood, till the Foot could come up, ordered the former to halt, but moſt of the Enemy had, by this Time, repaſſed the River, either over their Bridges, or at Fords; where, in the Hurry, many were drowned. Thus ended this Day, wherein the Bravery of our Troops cannot be too much commended. Our Infantry ſtill gain'd Ground from the Beginning, till they remained Maſters of the Field. Our Cavalry ſupported, for Eight or Nine Hours, the moſt ſevere Cannonade that ever was known, and then attacked the Houſhold Troops, who, to do them Juſtice, ſupported the ancient Reputation of their Corps with great Bravery. In this Action Ligonier's Regiment of Horſe, and Bland's Dragoons, ſuffered moſt, and gain'd great Reputation. It is reckoned the Enemy have loſt above 8000 Men, and our Loſs amounts to near 2500. The King continued the whole Day at the Head of the Foot.

By the Lords Juſtices.

Jo. Cant. Hardwicke, C. *Harrington*, P. *Gower*, C. P. S. *Holles Newcaſtle*, *Tweedale*, *H. Pelham*.

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring Quarantine to be performed by Ships coming from the Iſland of Sicily, or any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean.

WHEREAS Information hath been given that the Iſland of Sicily is viſited with the Plague, and there is Reaſon to apprehend that the Infection may ſpread itſelf to other Places in the Mediterranean; and we, out of our tender Care of his Majeſty's People, and to prevent the Infection that might be by Ships and Veſſels coming into his Majeſty's Ports from thence, by our Order in Council made the Seventh Day of July Inſtant, have directed and required, That all Ships and Veſſels and Perſons coming in the ſame from the Iſland of Sicily, or from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, ſhall perform their Quarantine in ſuch Manner, and in ſuch Places, as in and by the ſaid Order are directed. Now, to the Intent that no Perſon whomſoever may pretend Ignorance of our Command therein, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and we do by this Proclamation give Notice of the ſaid Order, and do require all Perſons to yield exact Obedience to the ſame, viz.

I. That all Ships and Veſſels already arrived and not yet unladen, and all Ships and Veſſels which ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom, from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, do make

make their Quarantine for Forty Days; and all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are arrived and not yet unladen, or that ſhall hereafter arrive in any Port of this Kingdom from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, do make their Quarantine for Fourteen Days; which reſpective Times are to be reckoned and commence from the Day each Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to Anchor in the Place appointed for Performing ſuch Quarantine, and not before.

II. That the Places for performing Quarantine, by ſuch Ships and Veſſels bound to the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, be *Stangate Creek* on the South Shore of the River Medway, oppoſite to the Iſle of Grain, *Sharp Fleet Creek*, and the *Lower End of the Hope*; and by ſuch Ships and Veſſels coming into any other of the Ports of Great Britain, be ſuch Places as ſhall be appointed by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in ſuch Ports, who are hereby impowered and required to appoint proper Places for the ſame.

III. That, until and during the Time for making ſuch Quarantine, no Perſon coming, or Goods imported, in any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall come on Shore, or be landed in any Place within this Kingdom.

IV. That whatever Ship or Perſon ſhall receive any Men or Goods from on board any Ship or Veſſel under Quarantine, ſhall be compelled to perform the like Quarantine.

V. That the Captains of every of his Majeſty's Ships of War, who ſhall meet any ſuch Ship or Veſſel coming to any of the Ports of this Kingdom, ſhall take due Care to prevent the Landing any Goods, Seamen or Paſſengers from on board the ſame, until they ſhall be put under the Direction of the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

VI. That the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, do uſe their utmoſt Diligence and Care that the Quarantine, before directed, be duly performed.

And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Perſons whatſoever that ſhall come into any of the Ports of this Kingdom from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, or from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, that they do make their Quarantine reſpectively according to the Order herein before expreſſed; and that during the Time of their Quarantine they do not preſume to come or put any Goods out of ſuch Ships and Veſſels on Shore, nor permit or ſuffer any Perſon to come on board ſuch Ships or Veſſels; and that all Perſons, other than ſuch as ſhall be appointed to take Care that the Quarantine be duly performed, do not go on board, or receive any Goods from ſuch Ships or Veſſels till they ſhall be diſcharged from their Quarantine, as herein before directed, upon Pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity that the Law will admit of for their diſobeying our Commands herein, ſo neceſſary for ſecuring the Health of his Majeſty's Subjects. And we do hereby command the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Maſter General and the reſt of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and his Majeſty's Secretary at War, that they do take Care and give the neceſſary Directions that the ſaid Order be put into Execution and duly obſerved. And we do likewiſe ſtrictly charge and command the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships of War, the Commanders of his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſons lying near his Majeſty's Sea Coaſts, and all his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Chief Magiſtrates, Conſtables, Headboroughs, Tythingmen, and all other Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and to all other Perſons that ſhall be concerned in ſtopping Ships or Veſſels coming from the ſaid Iſland of Sicily, or from any other of the Ports in the Mediterranean, and bringing them to the Places appointed for and obliging them to perform their Quarantine, in the due Execution of our Commands herein.

Given at *Whitehall* the Twelfth Day of *July* 1743, in the Seventeenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Stockholm, July 1. On Tueſday laſt the King and Senate named Count Teſſin to go as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of Denmark, and he was to ſet out Yeſterday Evening or this Morning. Colonel Legercrantz, who is recovered of the ſlight Wound he had received in the Affair with the Dalicarlians, is gone with a Body of 2600 Foot and 600 Horſe towards the Frontiers of that Province, in order to obſerve their Motions, and be at hand to put an immediate Stop to any new Inſurrection. There was a Plenum on Saturday laſt, to ſettle whether the Dalicarlians, in Confinement here, ſhould be tried by a Commiſſion appointed by the States, or by the ordinary Courts of Juſtice; when the latter Method was agreed to.

Franckfort, July 14. Conſiderable Magazines are erecting at Fryburgh for the Uſe of the Queen of Hungary's Forces; and we hear Prince Charles is arrived with his Army in the Neighbourhood of Manheim. That Marſhal Broglio is arrived at Heidelberg, having been cloſely purſued by the Auſtrians, who ſeized a French Bridge of Boats upon the Neckar, juſt as it was upon the Point of being tranſported elſewhere. Marſhal Noailles has ſent his Sick and Wounded to Spire, and is retired with his Army to Rhineturcken, where it is thought he will repaſs the Rhine.

Hanau, July 18. Laſt Tueſday in the Forenoon, the French Cavalry began to paſs the Rhine at Rhineturcken; the Baggage that they had for Safety ſent before, was conducted to Worms; and the whole Army is thought to have paſs'd that River Yeſterday Evening. Yeſterday at Noon the Flying Bridge that was at Oppenheim was brought to Gernſheim, and from thence to be carried to Rhineturcken, in order to its being made uſe of there. About the ſame Time there was left at Fagenhoff a French Detachment of 1000 Men and 200 Huſſars for a Rear Guard. Yeſterday Morning, from Four to Six a-Clock, a Party of Hungarian Dragoons, Huſſars,